alternative but to obey, and proceed to sea, deprived of the necessary supplies to pursuing her voyage. All he could do was to float at sea at the mercy of the elements. As soon as this condition of things was accretained, the Empire City was immediately got ready to follow in search of the El Dorado. She found her, and thus saved the lives of her passengers, and the ship and freight from destrution.

Next was the case of the American steamer Philadelphia, Capt McGowan, which was one of peculiar hardship and cruelty. She also carried the United States mails and passengers. She entered the port of Huvana, her usual place of stopping, for the purpose of obtaining coals, water, provisions, Acc; and having the cholera on board she was ordered directly into Quarantine, to which place she went. Eler supplies of coal and water were brought alongside of an without having time given her to receive them on board, she was immediately ordered and driven outside of the harbor of Havana. When a mile outside of the Moro Clastle her coals and water were brought alongside of the ship. Again, she was pesemptorily driven off under the threat of being fired into by the guns of the forts if she did not leave at once, without being allowed to receive on board ther supplies of water, coal and provisions, which were indepensably necessary to the safe prosecution of her voyage, and in wanton disregard o the lives of three hundred passengers on board. The appaining scenes of suffering and death which canned beggars all description. Her voyage was thus broket up. She was obliged to go to an island, mear Key West, as the nearest land, and there take on shore her passengers, and place them under such shelter as could be put up with the awnings and sails of the steamer, in order to get them out of the shelter as could be put up with the awnings and sails of the steamer, in order to get them out of the shelter as could be put up with the awnings and she she was estimated to go to Moule and New Orleans, as the steamer was rendered entirely useless trom the want of fuel. As soon as this was heard of in New York, a steamer was immediately got ready and despatched to their relief in less than twenty-four hours, but before she arrived there one-third of the passengers had died of the disease.

Then followed "the Cresceat City affair," to which I have also appropriate the war regularly complained of to his government as they occurred. No satisf

indignation when he is asked to vote for such a candidate?

Mr. Scroggs, in his letter, has much to say in disperagement of Mr. Fremont. Without any attempt to handle the feetle remarks signed by Mr. Scroggs, I come at once to my view of the whole master. There are three candidates for the Presidency. I will not now say much mere than I have said in reference to the claims of Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore—both old party backs. They and their platforms are both sectional. They have both truckled to the 350,000 siave owners of the South, and though the chances, judging from their former antecedents are that if cither one of those two is elected, tha (as their friends North promise that they will do) they will kick the Southern sectional platform overboard, betray the South, and go in strong for Northern purposes—yet I will not trust them to eithe one of them or their triends promises. The corruptions with which they are tied up, the gaugs of old hungry office seeking leeches with whom they are allied, is quite sufficient to disgust me and everyother man that wishes to see the country—the whole country—prosper, and go on in its great career of glory and prosperity. It is true that the most wretched Presidents have not been able to retard its splendid destiny—even a Buchanan or a Fillm re may not be able to do it. But it is not worth while that we should run the risk when we have a new

wretched Presidents have not been able to retard its splendid destiny—even a Buchanan or a Filling that ye had be able to do it. But it is not worth while that we should run the risk when we have a new man that we can elect, and that man one we know to be separated from the corrupt party cliques and hacks, and is the candidate of the whole people, and will owe his election to them.

Mr. Frement, if elected, will not pander to the extremists of any section, and this commends him to the support of the whole people.

In electing Mr. Fremont we shall show the people of the South that we are willing to bring the country back to the position it was in before the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and we say to the Southern citizens, "unite with us in doing so," for it will be a triumph of the great medium, conservative principles of the country over the extremists who have pushed the Union into its present dauger one position by the repeal of the Missouri compromise—a compromise nearly half as old as the constitution itself—a wrong which cannot and will not be be submitted to, and if it is persisted in then the question will be raised as to slavery in the States as well as slavery in the Ferritories; for if no compromise can be kept that relates to that institution—if no discussion can be telerated without violence, and if such violence is to be approved and complimented by the three hundred and fifty thousand men, becomes such an evil to the whole country, as a disturber of the public quiet, that it must be abolished everywhere.

Now this has become a couch, for if men of excession can be the considered, both North and South, for if men of excessions and considered, both North and South, for if men of excessions are considered, both North and South, for if men of excessions are considered, both North and South, for if men of excessions are considered.

ers' power, then the institution itself, confined as it really is to the interests of three hundred and fifty thousand men, becomes such an evil to the whole country, as a disturber of the public quiet, that it must be abolished everywhere.

Now this has become a question reriously to be considered, both North and South, for if men of extreme views on the subject of slavery are to be elected and controlled by the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and they are to push the institution of slavery all over this country, in violation of all compromises, and regardless of all the feelings that exist upon that subject by more than three-fourths of the population of these States, it will then become a question whether slavery in to exist everywhere throughout this Union, or whether freedom shalf itse in its majesty, wielded, as it will be, by more three-fourths of our entire population, and drive slavery from a foothold or an existence under our government.

These are the issues that will come, if the policy of the 350,000 slave owners' power prevails and elects Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan under the guidance, as they are now, of these same 350,000 slaveholders of the South.

A thousand reasons should appeal to the good sense of every American, both North and South, why Fremont should be elected over Buchanan or Fillmore, and as the time for the election approaches time of thousands will be added to the Fremont hosts. We shall then be able to elect a President who knows no sections, but who will be the President of the whole people—who will execute the duties of his high office with the same uprightness and regard to duty to the whole constry that Mr. Banks has evinced in the performance of his duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was elected by Northern votes, against the warmings of the Southern members and their attempts to in flame the minds of their constituents with the idea that the supporters of Mr. Banks were actuated by a desire to do injustice to the South, and the nice everything that does n

tional strife by admonishing the extremists in their own section of country that they cannot be sustained by the people in opening and renewing sectional disputes as they old by their repeal of the Missouri compromise. I am, with great respect, yours truly,

The Great Fremont Gathering in Dayton, Ohlo.

GREAT TUEN OUT OF PRESENT—TREMENDOUS EXCITE-

GREAT TUEN OUT OF PRESENT—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, July S1.]

The special train which left the city for Dayton yesterday morning at six o'clock, consisted, on arriving at Dayton, of twenty-three cars, all full, with persons crowding the aisles and platforms, and heaped upon top of the cars. Menter's Brass Band, and another band which came aboard at Hamilson, filled up the intervals between the thouder of the car wheels, with strains of music. A very great proportion of those in the cars were young men, which, considering that it was a "Young Men's Convention" to which they were going, was precisely apropos. All along the road were manifestations of popular feeling, bidding us good speed to the beautiful city of our destination, and in the good cause of the day and age were made. Many who could not go with us shouted right heartilly "Hurrah for Frement!" Farmers at work in the fields pause I and waved their bats, and shouted at the railroad anaconda which tolled by.

As the weather played a somewhat important part in the proceedings of the day, it may be well to notice the symptoms of a storm which early presented themselves. The night before will be remembered long in Cincinnati for its oppressive, hurriff heat and suffocating sultriness. Mere warmth, how ever intense, would not have been so bad; but the bif seemed to have lost its oxygen. The morning was hot, and the shady side of the cars was well filled before the sumy side had many occupants. The recent showers had the blessed effect of laying the dust, and the cars stirred up a breeze which was delicious as a vision of ice water in a fever dream. The fields looked par hed, and the corn had a strangulated, distressed appearance, while the clods of the valleys had the look of lumps of granite and the streams, instead of sparkling with refreshing beauty, had a most deplorable frog and mesquito pond appearance.

On arriving at Dayton, a procession was formed, and berhans half of those who had been on the train

lated, distressed appearance, while the clods of the valleys had the look of lumps of granite and the sireams, instead of sparkling with refreshing beauty, had a most deplorable frog and mosquito pood appearance.

On arriving at Dayton, a procession was formed, and perhaps half of those who had been on the train walked in it, while the other kept time to the music, and either feit or affected some degree of indepenience along the side walks, all "keeping step to the music of the Union," as Rufus Choate says, up Main street. The appearance of the town was decidedly Fourth of Julyish, hundreds of flags fluttering from the windows and house tops, and great banners with motices stretched across the broad streets. We presume a list of the inscriptions on these flags would be wearisome rather than interesting, as they were the usual watchwords and catch phrases of the republicans, already familiar to all. "Freedom, Free Kansas," &c. were conspicuous. Dayton is a splendid city for a great mass convention. It is the only place out West, with which we are familiar, where there seems to have been plenty of land when the town was laid out. The streets are wide and beautiful, and the number of elegant residences environed by shade trees would surprise a stranger not warned to be prepared to see something lovely and comfortable.

But more than the beauty of Dayton does the hospitality of its citizens commend it. They won a noble reputation yesterday by throwing open their houses, bidding strangers make themselves at home, and feasting their guests on the fattest and finest that the market affords.

There appeared to be a multitude of provisions. Neither the beginning, the middle nor the ead could be sean. Everywhere were crowds of people—on the sidewalss, the roots, in the windows, and about the crossings particularly, and most especially about the Everyshere were comeds of people—on the sidewalss, the roots, in the windows, and about the crossings particularly, and most especially about the Phillips House and the Court Hou

three hundred strong, handsomely uniformed and well mounted, and a most gallant spectacle they presented, being universally applauded and admired. There was a strong turn out from Columbus, and a brilliant banner borne by the boys of that town. One delegation had an original painting of Colonel Fremont, which excited considerable attention.

An eccentric individual, a large and powerful man, appeared in the streets dressed in a calico coat with a very voluminous tail, carrying his hands and poctets full of revolvers and knives, with his face painted to seem as if smeared with blood, and upon his head was inscribed, "Stephen A. Douglas," and then followed some mystical characters, the intention of which, we presume, was to signify that he (Douglas) was the representative of the squatter, alias ruffian sovereignty. This individual had a great, hourse horse voice, and attracted a multitude by declaring himself "Stephen A. Douglas, the ded as coundrel, and no mistake," flourishing his weapons and making border ruffian speeches in the style of the harrangues of Atchison before the sucking of Lawrence. He made his great speech from the balcony of the Phillips House, to a street full of folks.

The procession was countermarching on Main

the balcony of the Phillips House, to a street full of folks.

The procession was countermarching on Main street, in front of the Phillips House; the air was ot scured by dust and trembled with the noise of many bands, (how many we may not guess, but certainly enough.) and the border rufflans were expected, when a heavy cloud, which had been gathering and rolling up in the west, sending out flashes of little feathery dots of vapor, the spray of the great billow of storm, seemed to make a rush, and a wairl-wind stirred up a flag of dust from the trampled streets, made the flag staffs shiver and some of the standard bearers to quail. The horsemen, of which at least there were near a thousand, looked at the storm sweeping up in the west for a minute, when the captains seemed to pass the word to charge, and then the thunder of hoofs up the street was prodigrous, and so thick a dust was raised that nothing could be seen but the plumes, and banners and streamers of the horsemen, nodding and fluttering, as the horses went off like a herd of buffalces, to what place of security from the storm we could not learn.

The delegations from all parts of the State

as the horses went off like a herd of buffalces, to what place of security from the storm we could not learn.

The delegations from all parts of the State brought up most cheering news. The Fremont fever is evidently epidemic. In one delegation of three hundred—the members of a Fremont clubfity had voted for Medill. The Trimble men are giving way in all parts of the State, and falling into the Fremont ranks. Every day diminishes the number of infatuated Fillmoreans. In many townships there is not a solitary Fillmore man, and in the beauty every county in the State, the pro-slavery Know Nothing faction has dwindled until it is beneath contempt. Such is the news brought in from the rural districts. As between Buchanan and Fremont, there is no doubt whatever but Fremont will carry the State by a tremendous vote, ranging from fifty to one hundred thousand majority, owing to the disposition that may exist among the people to turn out.

The rain came on soon after eleven o'clock, and fell with some profusion. The sky was dreary, the streets wet, and the appearance of heavenly affairs was decidedly damp and dismal. But the people kept their spirits up. To many the rain seemed to act as a stimulant, and the coolness of the air, late so feverish, was grateful and wholesome.

We had the pleasure of examining the splendid flag, prepared by the Dayton Indies, for presentation to the largest delegation from any of the counties. It was of splendid silk, well proportioned, exquisitely made up, and a fine eagle adorated the tip of the etail. We have never seen a more tasteful and rich bauner.

The news that Burlingame was in town was re-

The news that Burlingame was in town was re The news that Burlingame was in town was received with lively satisfaction, for the placky manner in which he bore himself through the late difficulty with Bully Brooks has made him dear to the people. Multitudinous inquiries were made for him, but it was announced that he could see no one, having lost several night's sleep, and being in the act of wooing "nature's sweet restorer." It was mentioned, as a curious and noteworthy circumstance, that Mr Burlingame is a native of this State, who, being educated at Cambridge, fell in love with and married a Yankee girl, and settled in Massach setts. The fact that he was by birth a Western man, perhaps accounts for his partiality to the ride.

About one o'clock the border rufflans from Indians, undannted by the man, turned out, an iexcited what might be called a sensation. A more hideous speciacle than they presented was never witnessed. First marched the devil, a big black

devil, with hoofs, horns, tail and ears; next a wagon, with Pierce and his cabinet, a collection of frightful caricatures of homanity, with various labels; then marched a fantastic group, looking like a company of baboons dressed in a mixture of Chinese and Indian costumes, and playing soldiers. They outer hquaked the "Earthquakes." Some of them had swords ten feet long and marched neadlong, giving all manner of orders, and throwing themselves into uncouth postures. The field officers were mounted on asses. The allegorical groups were arranged on platforms, so fixed as to rest on wood wagons. It would take more spare time than we can give to describe even one of these with particularity. The border ruffian music was not, we think, of a kind likely to "soothe the savage breast," if that concord of sonuds which we are in the habit of calling music has that effect, for it was unearthly. Imagine a genuine old fashioned serenade, with tin horns, and tin pans, and bells and drums, mingled with the hooting of owls, and you have something like it. Nothing could have been more like the turnult than may be expected when the injunction of the Western poet—

Sound the lev gag:

Whack the Jum burry,
Beat the ton jon.

Let the big Hoganda ring.

Sound the hew gag;
Whark the Dum buzzy,
Beat the ton jon.
Let the big Roganna ring.
And microllaneous things rip generally.

is obeyed. On one platform the operation of tarring and feathering a free State man was in progress. On another a man in a cage typified the free State prisoners confined on a charge of treasm. The uniforms worn were ridiculous enormities—caps sit feet high, coats of "many colors" and extraordinary cut, belts adorned with weapons of border ruffian warfare, and transparencies with remarks of the "won" submit" and the "we'll subdue" parties, were among the features. Wherever this grotesque, picturesque, and certainly high figurative, array passed, the populace rushed out of their houses, made wondering observations, and laughed to the extent of their capacity for laughter.

They moved through the streets in the following order:—

His Satanic Majesty leading his earthly army.
 Pierce and his Cabinet in a boat.
 Buchanan and Breckinridge.
 Filibusters, led by Walker.
 Honest advocates of the Nebraska bill, led by

6. Free State settlers of Kansas.
7. Border rufflans, led by Atchison, Stringfellow

8. Tarring and feathering free State men on

7. Border rufflans, led by Atchison, Stringfeilow & Co.
8. Tarring and feathering free State men on a wagon.
9. Slave auction on a wagon.
10. Slave driving.
11. Border rufflan band of music.
12. Buford's crowd.
13. Broken free press, editor gagged, tarred and feathered and hanged.
14. Free State officers in chains.
15. Wag no of plundered geode.
16. United States cannon.
17. Donaldson's posse, led by Shannon.
18. Slaves under United States authority.
9. 19. The Brooks and Summer affair.
20. Brighsm Young and wives.
21. The mighty Douglas.
22. The Congressional Investigating Committee.
During the time that the border rufflan crowd was passing the Phillips House the crowd upon the balconies was so excessive that a portion of the railing gave way, and several gentlemen were precipitated into the street and badly hurt. Two were so much injured that they had to by carried away, and three others we observed to walk off bleeding and lame.

The rain continued to fall gradually, out fast enough to very essentially dampen summer clothing, and sufficient to spoil the extensive arrangements for the mass gathering at Phillips Hill. The multitude swayed two and fro, and appeared anxious to do something after the manner of conventions. The numerous drums were enthusiastically belabored, the fifes squealed, and the brazen horns brayed out listily. At length announcements were made that there would be speeches made immediately at various places, in order to entertain the people. Messrs Cassius M. Clay and Caleb B. Smith, were to speak from the Court House steps. Messrs, Anson Burlungame, of Mass, and R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnatii, at the Market House. Clay and Corwine were soon under way, but not one man in twenty could get within earshot of them. Several thousand people proceeded, in spite of the rain, to the grove, and there bounteously baptised from the urns of the skies, their patience and their patriotism were put to the test for a weary season. At last they procured an eloquent speaker in Gov. Singham, who talked to them

take up the yell of approbation and swell it loud an long.

R. M. Corwine bad a very large assemble ge at the Market House, to whom he dealt out political wisdom in his peculiarly emphatic style. A great number of persons thought that the man speaking was burlingame, and were very sure they saw Iu his person, and heard in his voice, strong signs of pluck. Such questions and answers as these were incessantly heard in the throng: "Who's that speaking?" "Why, it's Burlingame, of Massachusetts, the man who backed out Brooks!" "Is it?" "Ah! can't you see the grit there, ch?" "He'll do, I tell you." "There's fight in that fellow." "D——n me, if he wouldn't face the music—you cau see that sticking out." "There's game there." &c., &c. Now it is very probable that all this is true of Mr. Corwine; but then it was a little form. ing out." "There's game there." &c., &c. Now it is very probable that all this is true of Mr. Corwine; but then it was a little funny that it was not the emphatic speaker, with a strong ringing voice, who was the real man on whom these eulogies were lavished Mr. Burlingame, a very pleasant and neat gentleman, looking more like a parson than a war horse, was, however, on the platform. Once Mr. Corwine referred to Brooks, and "three cheera for the man who backed him down" were called for and given with a will, and then repeated with augmented wehemence. When Mr. Corwine concluded, Mr. Burlingame commenced his speech, being received with rapturous enthusiasm, and after proceeding for a few moments announced that he would finish at Clegg's Hail, for which place then the crowd had a rough and tumble race through the rain and mud. The hall was speedily filled to its utmost capacity, and Mr. Burlingame appeared. He is of about the medium size, well and firmly built, with a strong and refined intellectual appearance, fair complexion and light hair, and a small white hand, and was drossed in a light grey summer suit. He wears his hair cropped short, and his beard in English style, a pair of short whiskers having a pearance is very much that of Rev. Mr. Nichelson, of our city, so much so that the fact would be appearance is very much that of Rev. Mr. Nichelson, of our city, so much so that the fact would be appearance to a very casual observer, who knowing one should see the other. His voice is soft and mild, "an excellent a thing for a public speaker. Still, his enunfew weeks development. His general personal appearance is very much so that the fact would be apparent to a very casual observer, who knowing one should see the other. His voice is soft and mild, "an excellent thing in woman," but not so excellent a thing for a public speaker. Still, his enunciation is clear, and he may be heard to a greater distance, with more distinctness, than many who make a far greater display of lung power. His tones are not those of a trumpet speaking war, but are of the powerful and persuasive kind; but his bearing is decidedly that which might be expected of a gallant man, with a dash of poetry and enthusiasm in his nature. He stands erect, with his chest well out and head thrown back, and his eye has a steady brilliance that tells of strong parposes and a will that would tune his nerves nicely to face a rife at fifty yards. He made an impassioned speech, starting out quietly, but presently warming up, and saying things full of pith and pungency. He had hardly commenced speaking, when a gentleman appeared at the door, and said that there were more than five thousand persons in front of the Phillips House who wanted to hear a good speech. Caleb B. Smith was making a powerful and far resounding effort in front of the Court House, but even his lungs and brains could not supply the extensive demand in that vicinity. An orator was detailed, whom we did not learn, and Mr. Burlingame again proceeded. He spoke of the slavery question like a historian, an orator, and a gentleman, tracing the streams of alsavery and liberty in their course on this continent. He said that the Yankees had, it was said, furnished the best and the meanest of everything, men and articles of manufacture. New England had furnished the brains for the Cabinet of President Pierce, and the meanest slave drivers in the land were Yankees. A Yankee would condesseed to do ditty work that a Southern born gentleman would scorn to do. He spoke of the weekes of the remanbood, that, in spite of all the bluster of the nigger drivers

through a storm. It was clear that Mr. Burling ame was the hon of the day. His spunky conduct in the brooks difficulty has made him a national reputation at once of the nost enviatic kind. He has "paired off" with some Southerner, and will, until the Presidential election, stomp the Western States—specking in this city, let it be remembered, at Fifth street, Market space, Friday evening.

The premium tanner was awarded to Green county, Ohio. The three largest delegations were as tolitows:—From Green county, 3,650; from Mamil, 3,315; from Clark, 3,000.

Here are ten thousand people at once, and certainly not more than one fifth of the crowd in town was comprised in these delegations. The enthusiasm of these impresse masses of men is almost inconceivable to those who did not witness it, and there was, it seemed clear, in the shouting of the tens of thousands, an expression of the inspiration that leads to victory.

In the evening the city was all alive with excitement and enthusiasm. Bondres illuminated almost every corner, fireworks burned, and cannon were fired. From the steps of the Court House speeches were delivered to an immense crowd by Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, and others. From the balcony of the Phillips House speeches were made by the Treasurer of the State, Gibson, Col. Schouler and others to a very large concourse of people. In Clegg's Hall which was crowded to its utmost capacity, Judge Stallo and Mr. Hassaurck, of this city, acdresse the German in the German lauguage, we have not room even for a synopsis of the speeches.

At 3 o'clock the torchlight procession commented.

At 9 o'clock the torchlight procession commen At 9 o'clock the torchlight procession commen se noving, and was seven squares in length. The procession, headed by Menter's A. C. Band, of this city numbered about two thousand torches while at proper distances were transparencies of every character of the mottees on these hundred transparencies we have only room for the following:—

Bucharan, the modern Captain Kidd.

Chevalter Brooks won't go to Canada.

The American people will be Buchanan's Executors.

Ohio good for 100,000 majority. Ronning Brooks.
The Buck never escapes a Rocky Mountain Hun-

er. Pierce and Douglas, pirate Captains on the Mis-Democratic advice to slavery—"Spread yourself."

Ohio welcomes Buringame.
Good game, alias Burin. game.
A mun that is not afraid of a grizzly bear can't be

A man that is not arraid of a grizzly bear can't be seared by a tuck.

Twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery. Mule soup and grass-bopper pie.

"We will subdue you," over a figure of Brooks, with an upraised came.

What's a buck without a doe?

Modern democracy—the right of the strong to enslave the weak. .Ohio endorses Burlingame's note to Brooks. We strike for freedom, but not with a cane. Talk about your Wheatland, more chaif than grain.

Talk about your Wheatland, more chast than grain.

Shall the price of niggers be raised?

"That drop of democratic blood."

As the procession moved along the utmost enthusiam was exhibited along the line of march. In the rear of the torchlights were a number of carriages containing the ladies and citizens of Dayton, varrying banners and flags. At 10:30 o'clock the remainder of the Chincimusti delegation left Dayton, and arrived in this city at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, highly gratified with their attendance on the first Young Men's republican mass meeting in this State.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

At the Royal Panapticon in London, a curious experiment in electricity is performed. A thin band of wire is bent or shaped into the form of a word or a sentence and then placed on a sheet of white paper. A powerful battery is disconarged through this wire which melts and oxydates it, and there is left in its place the word or sentence, plainly visible, of a black color.

Mr. Belville, a distinguished meteorologist and astronomer, and Bertini, the great musical composer and instructor, have both died in England within a few weeks.

It seems that California processes he content to Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

and instructor, have both died in England within a few weeks.

It seems that California possesses hot springs like those of I cland, which are called Geysers. They are found on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, not far from a lake called Washo. The water rises to the height of twenty one feet, but the jets occur at intervals of five a faults, and when they fall back into the earth, produce a noise like thunder. The opening of the principal jet is about twelve inches, and is surrounded by a silicious formation. The heat of the water varies from 200 to 212 degrees.

The consumption of ardent spirits continues to be very large, both in England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1802, the population being 15,500,000 the consumption was exactly one gallon per head. In 1851, the population being 27,452,000, the consumption was one gallon and one twenty-seventh of a gallon per head. In Fagland merely, at the last causus of 1851, the consumption had fallen off in the ratio of 14,000,000 of gallons to 18,000,000 of people. In Scotland, in 1802, the consumption was about one gallon and a third per head; in 1851, about three gallons per head. In Ireland, in 1852, the consumption was a gallon each person and in 1836, two gallons each. Scotland, therefore, bears off the cap se tar as hard drinking goes.

During a lare thunder storm at Harrlepool, small interest of the desires fully are a desired.

During a late thunder storm at Hartlepool, small letached portions of the electric fluid were observed

to shoot up in the air like rockets.

In London, the Inspectors of Nuisances are pretty thorough in their examinations. It appears that in one week they recently accomplished the following service:—Seventy-nine nuisances complained of had been removed; 985 houses had been placed "under treatment" for fithiness, 416 celiars had been examined, and 87 lodging houses reported upon.

A new loading stage has been invented in England, to supercede the docks and wharves which are in use, and which will allow the free passage of the water beneath it. One of these nearly ready for use, has fifty air tight iron pentoons to support the superstructure and placking, and is considered a perfect piece of work. This idea might be carried out in this city. We are rapidly encroaching upon the channel ways of the North and East rivers, our wharves and docks are fast filling up, and are very fifthy. Why not try the new pontoon lauding stages?

wharves and docks are last mining up, and are very fifthy. Why not try the new pontoon landing stages?

The Paris Moniteur publishes the official return of the receipts of the taxes and indirect revenue of France for the first six months of the present year, which amounted to 499.752,000f., being an increase of 56,770,000f. on the corresponding period of 1855, and 94,948,000f. on that of 1854.

and 94,948,000f. on that of 1854.

A letter from Berlin, in the Presse Belge, says:—
The great painter Cotneilus, of this place, has finished a picture representing Lady Macbeth endeavoring to cleanse her blood-stained hand. All who have seen this work, and their number is very limited, pronounce it to be admirable. The expression of the countenance of Lady Macbeth, of her waiting maid, and of the doctor, is said to be full of effect.

At a meeting of the London bankers on 18th of July, the question was discussed as to the expediency of introducing a dectmal coinage, their opinion having been requested by the commissioners appointed to report to the government on the subject. The conclusion arrived at, with only one dissentient, was, that any legislative alteration would be node-signific.

The Diet of Frankfort, in its sitting of the 10th o July, acceded, in the name of the German Confederation, to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, respecting the rights of neutrals, and approved of the desire expressed in the 23d protocol of the contenence, that in the event of serious complications arising between two Powers, they should claim the meditation of a third.

meditation of a third.

A detailed return is published in London of the sums expended on St. James's, Hyde and the Greer Parks in the years ending March, 1856, and March 1856. In the former year the total expenditure amounted to £12,773, and in the latter to £19,391.

1856. In the former year the total expenditure amounted to £12,773, and in the latter to £19,391.

The possessions now governed in the name of the East India Company, with all their liabilities, pass to the British Crown in 1874. The crown guarantees £600,000 a year to the proprietors of sock as dividend, which is in no shape affected by the state of the treasury of India. Should it fail, the people of England, who have bound themselves to redeem the stock for £6,000,000 sterling, become responsible. At present there are virtually two Chancellors of the Exchequer—one for the control of the £50,000,000 of taxes collected in England, strictly accountable to Parliament, and off, whom a rigid reckoning is half-yearly exacted; the other dealing with the £25,000,000 collected in India, over whom nobody appears to have any control.

Galignant's Messenger, of Paris, in its summary of news from the Crimea, says:—'The English soldiers in order to occupy their leisure time, had constructed on the heights of Inkermann, an immense battery with 20,000 bottles. It has been christened "Lord Cardigan's Black-bottle Battery.' It is said that the Russians intend to build a similar one opposite.

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The sinking of the cable, which is to complete th

The sinking of the cable, which is to complete the telegraphic communication between France and Algeria, was to commence on the 20th of July.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, writing on July 3d, says:—The Ottom in Hank is on the eve of making its first large operation. The Sultan has applied to it for a loan of 20,000 000 plastres, or about £150,000, for his own use, and the direction has telegraphed home for powers to comply with the wish of the Sultan Already this first step will prove the difference existing between a respectable European banking establishment and the native usurers. The palace is accustomed to contract its loans at 22 per centady in the sultantial contract is some at 22 per centady in the sultantial contract its loans at 22 per centady.

diplomatist, a certain Madame Plaskoff, Mistress of Robes to the Queen, has just returned from a semi-diplomatic excursion among the German Courts. Her reports on the disposition of the central European Powers appear to be most flattering to the Court party, who have not scrupied to propagate the most absure rumors of Austrian and Prussian intervention to besaif of the government policy.

the most absure rumors of Austrian and Pressian intervention on behalf of the government policy.

The Manchester Guardian of July 14, says:—
The question of slavery in the United States has no similarity to those on which the Lords and Commons of our country sometimes imanage, for a surprising lerigth of time, to agree to differ. It absorbs all anxiety and attention, for it touches one party in its principles, another in its interests, and both equally in their pride.

The Lordon Fost of July 14, speaking of Lord Hardinge's retirement from the command of the British army, says:—For fifty-six years, with head and band, with sword and pen, he has served his country unremittingly, without cessation and with out a failure. Lord Hardinge entered the army as an ensign, and after serving through the greatest wars the country has ever had—after being present in sixteen general actions—after having been twice thanked by Parliament for his services, civil and military, he ends ais public life by resigning the command of that army which he had head, as he has done every office, treproachably.

The King of Sardinia has ordered additional works of defence to be erected on the eastern frontier of his territory.

It is affirmed on good authority, says a letter from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor Nicholas in the last years of his life, composed, in the shape of memoirs, a work in which he treats of all the questions of politics, administration and military art that had their origin in the events which occurred in his reign. This work, which the imperial family and some eminent personages alone have seen, is remarkable, it is said, for the great intelligence which it displays.

The London Times of July 17, speaking of the

some eminent personages alone have seen, is remarkable, it is said, for the great intelligence which it displays.

The London Times of July 17, speaking of the English navy, says:—We cannot conceal from ourselves that the facilities for supporting a navy commensurate to the exigencies of our territory and our dignity are not so great as they once were, and as they are supposed to be now Various causes have contributed to this result. Our commerce has grown largely of late years, and has considerably enhanced the demands of our mercantile marine.

The London Post of July 16 says:—It is extremely unfortunate that the public in England should take so little interest in the affairs of Canada. The apathy which exists in England on the subject is perfectly unaccountable.

The Paris Pays says:—We still find in several German and in some Paris journals the pretended new that France will shandon the idea of uniting the two Dacubian Principalities under one government. We think we may, without fear of being contradicted by facts, caution the public against this rumor, which appears to us to be completely unfounded.

The Risorgimento, of Turin, states that at the late in the rest of the Power with the Vision of Natles and

rumor, which appears to us to be completely unfounded.

The Risorgimento, of Turin, states that at the late interview of the Pope with the King of Naples, at Porto d'Anz o, the question of the sale of the Duchy of Renevento and Pontecorvo to the crown of Naples was seriously discussed.

The Imperial School of Artillery and Engineers of St. Petersburg awards every three years a prize furnished by the Emperor, consisting of a gold medal of the value of 500 roubles, to such one of its old or new pupils as shall have, during that period particularly distinguished himself. This year the medal was some time ago awarded unanimously to General Toutleven "for having defended Schastopol for eleven months when besieged by the most valiant[army in the world."

The Emperor of Austria, in an official letter to Baren Von Bruck, says that in the way of mercy the Hungarian property confiscated by the military courts, and which is at present possessed by the State, shall be returned to the persons mentioned in a list. The property is to be given back in the state in which 1: now is, with the revenues and rents that have not yet been collected. The persons mentioned in a second list are also to receive the same indemnifications for villenage and soccage as the other landed proprietors, and to have the interest on the same from the 12th of July.

A Beriin letter of July 15 says:—The arrivals of shimings at the nort of St. Petersburg have never

as the other landed proprietors, and to have the interest on the same from the 12th of July.

A Bernin letter of July 15 says:—The arrivals of shipping at the port of St. Petersburg have never been so numerous as in this year. In the first six weeks after the opening of the navigation close upon 1,000 vessels had cleared in, exclusive of all coasters. The consequence was that freight was moderate, although the large quantities of grain there waiting for shipment took up a very considerable amount of tomage. Adjutant General Panintie, the late commander of the 2d Infantry Corps of Russia, and commander-in-chief of the army of the centre during the late war, has been made military governor of Warsaw.

The number of journals published in Switzerland this year is 263, being 12 more than in 1855.

A letter from Leipsic says:—The number of foreigners inscribed during the fairs in 1855 on the police books was 15,265. For the Easter fair alone the number who came was 22,000, and nearly as many for that of Michaelmas. In 1841 the number was only 60 000. In 1840 the total number of travellers who passed through Leipsic, including those who did not stop there was upwards of 200,000.

This year the number will exceed 500,000,so that the movement has more than doubled.

The 15th of July being the day on which the permission to export corn expired in the kingdom of the

The 15th of July being the day on which the per-mission to export corn expired in the kingdom of the

The 15th of July being the day on which the permission to export corn expired in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the King issued a decree, enacting that from that day only such corn shall be allowed to leave the ports as shall have been not only previously declared, but also already conveyed to the place of embarkation, the vessels charterel for its conveyance being ready in port at the time.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, dated the 16th of July, says:—The Shereef Abdul Moutaleb, who endeavored to oppose the assumption of office by the governor appointed by the Sublime Porte to succeed him in the governorship of Mecca, has been taken prisoner by the imperial troops.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing from Naples on July 7, says:—On Saturday hast, the new treaty between this country and Swedin and Norway was published. There is a peculiarity about one article, which I have not observed in other treaties, in reference to the giving up sailers, who may desert from their vessels, to their respective captains. This is to be most rigidly observed, except in two cases, which are, when the deserter is a subject of the country in which he commits the offence, or when he is a slave. Thus, low as the Two Sicilles are in public consideration in one respect, they stand forth in honorable contrast with the United States. King Ferdinand will not give up a slave, whilst the President of a free repoblic is bound to see that such laws shall be respected as will consign a runaway slave to the whip and a tyrannical master.

The winding up of the Electric Telegraph Com

and a tyrannical master.

The winding up of the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland is in course of discussion. It appears that the company was started in 1853. Upward of £42,000 was expended in partially carrying a subterranean telegraph from Banbridge to Bublin, eighty-two miles; from Banbridge to Belfast twenty five miles; and from Belfast to Newtonards, even miles, and two unsuccessful attempts had been made to carry a submarine telegraph across the Channel from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. Only 26,000 had been subscribed to defray the expenditure of £42,000, and the only means of discharging outstanding liabilities was by withding up the company.

The first screw line-of-battle ship of the Russian navy, the Rewison, left Cronstadt on the 2d of July for the Gulf of Finland, on a trial excursion. This vessel has one hundred guns. The machines were constructed in the United States, and are of 1,200 horse power.

The Swiss Federal Council is occupied with the rectification of the frontiers of the canton of Tessino, on the side of Lombardy. The council has decided on submitting to the Austrian government propositions based on the convention of Varese.

The Turkish government has given orders in England for the construction of a light vessel of the dimensions fixed by the treaty of the 30th of March for the service of the Black Sea. This is to serve as a model for five others, which are to be constructed in Constantinople.

The strength of the British navy in commission than two veduced to 338 ships and 30,000 men and

ed in Constantinople.

The strength of the British navy in commission has been reduced to 338 ships and 50,000 men, and of this force, thirty-three ships and 10,000 men are ordered home to be paid off. With the exception of the ships scattered about on particular service, the flect in the West Indies is the strongest in guns and men. There are at the present time at or about the station, thirty six men of war, and nearly 10,000 men. Six of them are ships of the line, and screw blockships.

The United Service Gazette, London, says:—We have reason to believe that 1,500 or 1,500 of the Italian Legion, now at Malta, will proceed to Bucnos Ayres, as military settlers, the government of the Argentine Republic being anxions for their services. Proposals have been made to locate them in that country. There are at present about 1,500 Italians settled in the above State, all thriving and doing well, the climate and soil agreeing with the Italians far beyond Canada or the Cape.

The Ottoman government has established on the Isle of Serpents a lighthouse, 170 feet above the level of the sea. This isle, which is the only one in the Black Sea, is about twenty-three miles from the mouth of the Danube, and serves as a landmark to such vessels as intend entering the river.

The steamer Geden, returned from Japan, has brought rich presents from the Emperor for the King of the Netherlands.

In his work on Russia, Baron Von Haxthausen remarks:—It appears as if mysterious canses existed in the character and history of the Sciavonic people unfavorable to the formation of a citizen class; for

not only in the case of the Bussians, but also of the other Schwonic races there is nowhere any power.

not only in the case of the Russians, but also of the other Schwoole races there is nowhere any powerful spontaneous developement of it.

The Spanish police has seized in various towns in the provinces, and at Madrid also, various imitations of what are called the "romances of Ciego"—that is, pieces of popular poetry, ornamented with images of saints, and recording miracles—and these imitations relate pretended socialist miracles, and set forth the most perverse socialist doctrines.

The Russian public have been surprised to see that the most severe criticisms are allowed to be published on Prince Menchikoff's generalship in the Cricea. He is the only General who has not been replaced in high command.

The Queen of England has elected the district of atal into a separate colony, to be called the Colony of Natal.

An official French return shows that the indirect taxes yielded 449,732,000 francs in the first half of the present year, 442,000,000 francs in the same period of last year, and 404,000,000 francs in that of

The Neapolitan government is said to have sent a diplomatic agent to Paris with the mission of appeasing or trying to appease the indignation excited in France and England against the conduct of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Dutch government, having resolved to attempt to acclimatize the quinquina tree in Java, procured last year some plants from Central America, and in January last obtained a forther supply. The government has already introduced the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, tea, &c, into that island, and that cultivation has prospered so greatly that in 1854 600,000 kilogrammes of indigo, worth 7,600,000 francs; 2.217.00 kilogrammes of tobacco, worth 3,760,000 francs; and 1,060,550 kilogrammes of tea, worth 5,621,000 francs, were exported.

We read in the Paris Pays:—A private letter from Gorea, of the 20th, announces a fact of great importance for our colony in Senegal. It appears that Mohammed-el-Habid, King of the Trarza, who has been beaten whenever we have sent expeditions against bim, and who had attained a position in the country equal to that which Abdel-Kader formerly enjoyed in Algeria, now sues for peace. This prince had great influence with the Barbary tribes, and also with the Peuls, Mandings, and Ghiolofs, and the submission of the Trarzas Moors, after the terrible reverses they have suffered, assures us the tranquil possession of the countries to the north of the Senegal and of those comprised between that river and the Gambia and Faleme.

The projectors of the new Berlin Commercial Company. (Rerliner Handels Geselschaft) have issued an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares, These are to amount each to 200 dollars. There appears every probability of the subscribe for shares, These are to amount each to 200 dollars. There appears every probability of the subscribe for shares, These are to amount each to 200 dollars.

selves and clients.

The Zoliverein-Bremen treaty for giving greater facilities for traffic between the States composing the former and the free town has been concluded, and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin. Some additional articles, to form an integral part of the

additional articles, to form an integral part of the treaty, have been annexed.

The reports from the wine districts in Portugal are lamentable. Not only has disease again manifested itself in a most virulent manner, but in the Oporto district the vines appear to be dying and decaying, as was the case at Madeira.

caying, as was the case at Madeira.

The Paris Debats states that Prince Menschikoff's travelling carriage, which was taken by the English at Alma, is now in Paris, where, after having passed through several hands, it was sent for sale. It has been purchased by Col. Dubose.

An official paper shows that the number of bank-rupteies in Paris, in the year ending 30th of June last, was 795, and that the capital of new companies formed, amounted to the enormous sum of 1,394,-294,000f.—very nearly £80,600,000 sterling, or upwards of £40,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

The Nouvelliste Vaudois gives an account of a storm which broke over the valleys of the Upper Unterwald some weeks since. The village of Sachsein was devastated so trightfully that in the memory of man nothing similar was remembered. After a fearful fall of rain, which lasted an hour, the mountain torrents left their bed and swept over the plain, burying the surrounding fields under stones and mud to a depth of more than a foot. In some places fields were hidden under a bed of stones, trunks of trees, &c., several feet deep. The inhabitants of the village of Edisried are entirely valued.

Anstria is at present making very sarious efforts.

Austria is at present making very serious efforts to increase her navy. The first line of battle ship (90 guns) which she ever thought of possessing was put on the stocks at Pola a few weeks back, under the name of The Emperor, and is to have a screw propeller, with an 800 horse power. Two other ships of the line of the same dimensions are likewise to be immediately commenced, and, according to orders sent from Vienna, are to be urged on as ranigly as possible.

orders sent from Vienna, are to be urged on as rapidly as possible.

The French ship Canrobert has sailed for Buenos ayres with 226 emigrants on board of all trades and callings. M. de Dax, Consul for that State at Paris, has gone out by this vessel in order to concert with his government on the best means of attracting fresh colonists to that country and on the measures to be adouted for securing to them every facility on their arrival.

The preliminary works for the erection of a ment to the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petel have been commenced. It is to be erected square of the Blue Bridge, between St. I church and the palace of the Grand Duchess

square of the Blue Bridge, between St. Isaac's church and the palace of the Graud Duchess Maria.

The idea of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope seems to be gaining ground among the clergy, particularly in Italy. It is imagined in France, observes the Abbe Michon, in his new book, that the eminent members of the clergy of Rome hold greatly to the temporal power of the Pope. That opinion is, indeed, so rooted in the religious world, that to speak of the Sovereign Pontiff as freed from his temporal mission is the same as to say that there is no Pope at all. In the course of the value of 1855, he adds, while the war in the East was in all its force, and when a complication of affairs might be dreaded in Europe, a solution was proposed to the Pontifical government. Complete liberty of action wos guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff at Jerusalem; the means of maintaining, in an honorable manner, his high dignity was secured to him; while a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa would render the communication of the Papacy with Europe as rapid as from Rome itself. The proposition was not agreeable to the political world at Rome, who were unwilling to exchange a residence in a great and splendid city for that of the humole Jerusalem.

In a correspondence with the British Minister at Rio the Emperor of Brazil announces his fixed intention to suppress the slave trade on the coasts of his empire.

The Senate of France in proposing to erect a monument to Napoleon the Third, says:—Sire—An admirable series of campaigns and of military triumphs has been completed by the victory of traties so disinterested on your part, so favorable to the halance of power of nations, to the security and to the freedom of the seas, and to the interests of the human race.

the freedom of the seas, and to the interests of the human race.

The Paris Siècle of July 15, contains the following observations on the approaching Presidential election:—Our sympathies are entirely with Colonel Frement. It is not because we are democrats that we do not support the democratic candidate; but because we are sincere democrate, and because the very principle of democracy is hostile to the idea that our race should transform another human race into merchandise, into cattle, in spite of the law of God.

In an account lately published of the Russian loss.

God.

In an account laiely published of the Russian losses during the war, no mention was made of the navy. The Russian Black Sea fleet was manned by 38,400 picked men, all of whom had seen at least ten years service. These men took a very active part in the defence of Sebastopol, and out of the number mentioned 23,000 were either killed or died of disease. Adding this loss to that of the land forces, we find the number of men carried off by the war from the Russians at 300,000. Independently of its regular armies, the Russian government, in the second period of the war, had raised militia troops to the number of 350,000 men. These regiments were not engaged, but they underwent heavy losses by fatigue and illness.

A letter from Galatz states that extraordinary

ments were not engaged, see they underwent heavy losses by fatigue and illness.

A letter from Galatz states that extraordinary animation prevails in all the ports of the Danube, particularly at Galatz and Ibrail. All the corn has been bought up at high prices for France, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

The whole of the Mediterranean ports which suffer so much from heat are deprived of lee, except from frozen snow, which cannot be used in drinks, but only for the purpose of cooling articles contained in vessels. A small supply of American block ice has occasionally found its way to some of the ports, but its high price—and in many ports, such as Maita, certain contracts—have prevented its being used. But now arrangements have been made to have an immense depot at Maita of pure block ice from the neighborhood of Galatz.

Count Orloff arrived at St. Petersburg on the label of the state of the s

neighborhood of Galatz.
Count Orloff arrived at St. Petersburg on the late July, from Stettin. His first interview with the English was affecting. The friendship my father felt for you said the Czar, has not decended into the louds with bins, it remains entire in the heart of fat sea.

CONVENTION OF JUDGES.—The Judges of the Supreme Coart, the New York Superior Court, and the New York Common Pleas, will meet at the Capitol in Albany, on Wednesday next. The convention meets for the purpose of revising and amending the general rules of their courts, pursuant to section 47 of the Code.